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HOW TO.. Paint 6 Times Faster

SEARS

ROEBUCK AND CO.



CRAFTSMAN
PAINT SPRAYERS

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

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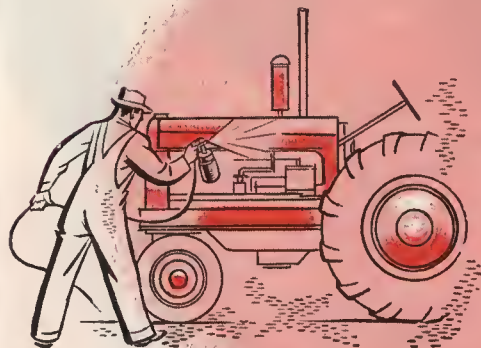
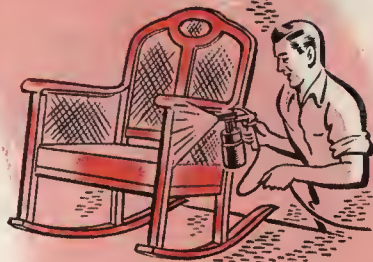
J.A. 99676



You can Spray Paint...

QUICKER • BETTER • EASIER...

Same people think that spray painting is a mysterious operation involving complicated equipment, uncommon materials and a high degree of skilled training. Nothing could be further from the truth. The cost of a spray painting outfit to meet your individual requirements is a relatively minor investment and one which will soon pay for itself in time saving alone. Almost any paint, enamel or other finish that can be applied with a brush can be sprayed on quicker, easier and much better. It may take months, or even years, to qualify as a first class painter with a brush. But the technique of spray painting can be mastered in a matter of a few hours. The average person can do a satisfactory job of spray painting on most surfaces with only a few minutes practice. It's so easy to do a really professional looking job with a spray gun... and so fast! Now let's discuss the type of spray painting equipment that will suit your requirements.

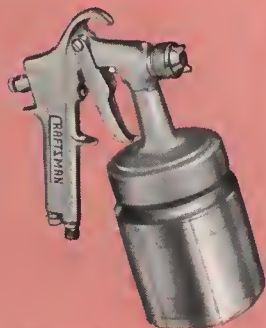


What to Know About Spray Guns...



SYPHON SPRAY GUN

Satisfactory for spraying relatively light materials at medium air pressures.



PRESSURE SPRAY GUN

Gives excellent results on most oil materials even at fairly low air pressures.

INTERNAL MIX NOZZLE



EXTERNAL MIX NOZZLE



Every spray gun embodies at least one of each of the following three factors:

1. Method of getting material to nozzle:

- (a) Material is sucked up to nozzle from cup as in the syphon type shown in upper illustration at left
- (b) Material is forced to the nozzle by air pressure on the surface of the material as in the pressure type.

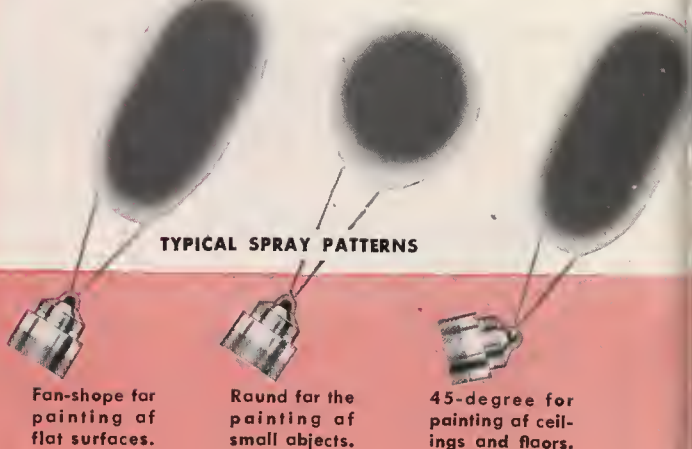
2. Use of air supply:

- (a) "Bleeder" type in which air flows continuously through nozzle and paint flow alone is controlled by the trigger; used when gun is connected directly to compressor. Not for pressure tanks or air lines.
- (b) "Non-bleeder" type is used on an air line or tank type compressor regulated by a pressure switch. Both air and paint material are controlled by trigger.

3. Method of atomization:

- (a) Internal mix nozzle in which paint is atomized inside nozzle; preferred for heavy slow-drying materials.
- (b) External mix nozzle in which paint is atomized by air jets outside the nozzle; best for light, quick-drying materials which might otherwise clog the nozzle.

TYPICAL SPRAY PATTERNS



Fan-shape for painting of flat surfaces.

Round for the painting of small objects.

45-degree for painting of ceilings and floors.

What to Know About Compressors

When you buy a compressor, you pay for:

1. air output; 2. air pressure; 3. versatility;

4. durability. Air compressors are manufactured

in two types, diaphragm and piston, and

in many sizes from the diaphragm type like

the one at top ranging through the various

piston-types (at the middle) and up to heavy-

production models like the one below. Larger

compressors of various design provide wide

utility around farm or shop in addition to sup-

plying large volumes of air for paint spraying.

Small compressors are entirely satisfactory for

light maintenance work or for the hobby shop

or art studio. For high-speed, volume produc-

tion work, correspondingly larger capacity

compressors are essential. Remember that you

can always reduce the pressure developed by

a compressor, but it is neither practical nor safe

to increase the pressure beyond the rated

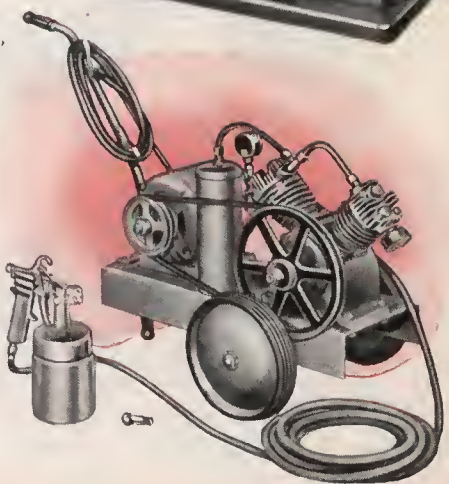
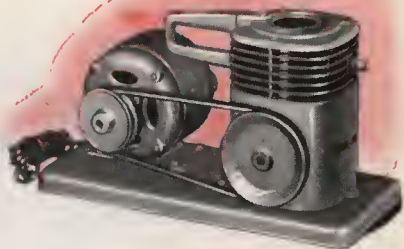
capacity. Air pressure and capacity must be

matched to the requirements of the gun being

used. With Sears outfits, gun and compressor

are matched to do the best possible job for the

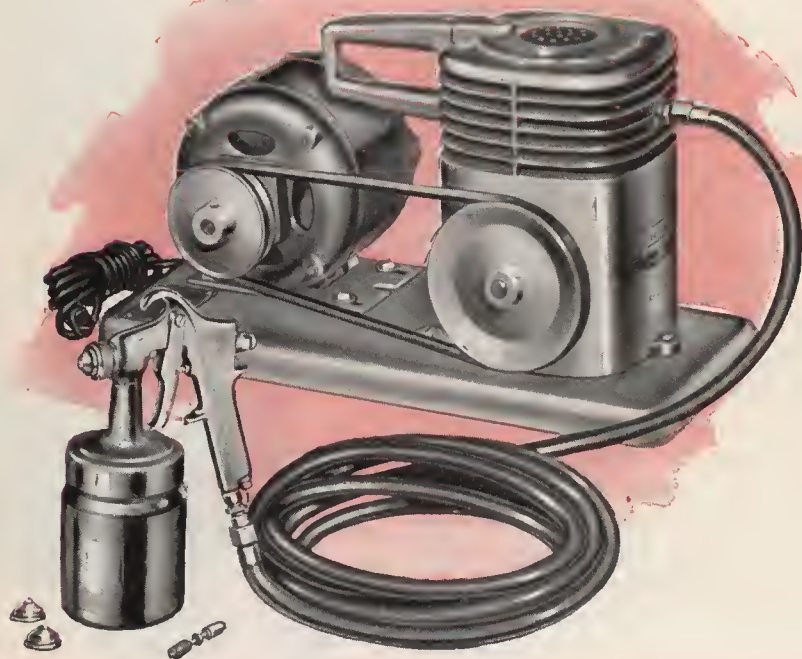
type and capacity required for specific uses.



HEAVY-DUTY TYPE PAINT OUTFIT

Compressors of this general type are necessary for large production work in industry or by contractors. They deliver large quantities of air at pressures required for spraying heavy materials or for raising paint to high levels sometimes necessary in the pointing of buildings where the point is forced from a material tank up through the material hose. Adapted for use with point tank.

You Can Depend on Sears Quality Paint Sprayers for Perfect Results



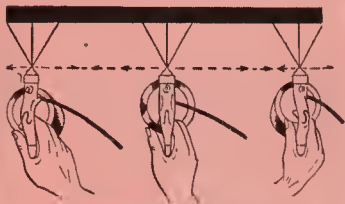
SIZES AND CAPACITIES FOR EVERY FINISHING JOB

The selection of a paint spraying outfit is determined largely by two things: the working pressure and the number of cubic feet of air delivered at this pressure. Relatively high working pressures, which can always be reduced as required, give more versatility to the outfit, make it possible to spray heavier-bodied materials successfully. The

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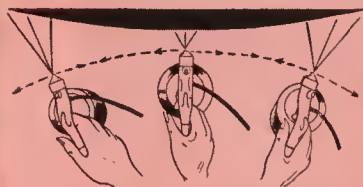
larger the volume of air delivered at working pressures, the more paint that can be sprayed in a given time, therefore, the more production. Sears spray paint outfits are manufactured in several sizes and capacities to meet most conditions and requirements. The popular model shown here is typical of the fine quality of all Craftsman Sprayers.

Technique of Spray Painting



CORRECT POSITION

Gun is held at right angles to work throughout the length of every stroke producing a full even coat.



INCORRECT POSITION

"Fonning" with wrist produces a heavy coat in the middle of stroke, light at ends causing runs and sogs.



PROPER AIR PRESSURE

If paint follows top dotted line, too much pressure, bottom line, too little. Trajectory of heavy middle line is approximately correct pressure.

In spray painting, as with anything else, practice makes perfect. However, a very little practice will enable the average operator to do a creditable job if he will observe a few basic rules. The gun should be held 8 to 12 inches from the work depending on the material being sprayed and the air pressure employed. Normally the gun should be held at right angles to the work throughout the entire sweep of the stroke. "Fonning" with the wrist produces a paint film too heavy at the center and too thin at the edges. When the nozzle cannot be aimed directly at the work as in painting a table top with a cup-type gun, start the work on the near side and work away from you. Your paint spray will be thinner at the edges so overlap each stroke to build up a uniformly painted surface. "Trigger" the gun so that the spray pattern is carried off the work at each end of the stroke. This prevents paint from piling up at the edges of the work. Pressures vary according to material being used and may be adjusted for best results under diverse conditions.



LAPPING OVER

Lap each stroke over the preceding one about one-third of the width to produce a full even coat. Start spray before it reaches work and be sure to carry it past work at end of stroke so point does not pile up.

How to Spray Common Materials...



There are certain fundamental rules for the most efficient handling of a spray gun. These have been highlighted on previous pages in this book. It is difficult to set down very specific instructions for handling the various types of materials that can be successfully sprayed. Different brands of the same basic material often differ slightly in formula so as to require individual handling with the spray gun. Differences of temperature and humidity, as well as the surface to be painted, also call for special gun adjustment. Experience is the best teacher. The viscosity meter, available at Sears Stores and in the mail order catalog, is an inexpensive investment which will indicate if the material being used should be thinned down for use in your spray gun.

UNDERCOATS. Base coats and flat paints must be diluted with the proper thinner to a consistency somewhat thinner than that you would use

for brush painting. Thinning directions are often given on the paint can. If too thick, the paint will not atomize properly. If too thin, paint will run. Apply evenly and, above all, avoid runs. If runs do occur, be sure to sand smooth when dry.

HOUSE AND BARN PAINTS. Thin according to directions on can or until spray produces a full-bodied coat. Paints of this type are relatively slow drying, so do not spray on too thickly or paint will have a tendency to sag before it dries. Remember, in spray painting, two light coats are better than one heavy.

STAINS. There are several types of stains and most of them are thin enough to be used in a spray gun just as they come from the can. Spray on an even coat and follow directions on can for finishing as in brush painting. Where large areas are involved, it is better to spray a few panels or sections at a time and then wipe off with clean rag if the stain requires this treatment. Otherwise part of the work will be too dry and will finish up darker than the rest of the job.

ENAMEL. Ordinary household enamel is one of our most useful and versatile finishes. Because it is relatively fast drying, it lends itself ideally to spray painting if a few simple precautions are observed. For professional looking results, temperature of the air and work surface should be at least 70 degrees. Dry, sunny days are best. Avoid thinning enamel if possible. Instead, place can in boiling water and heat to approximately 90 degrees. This will thin it to spraying consistency without dulling the finish or causing it to become brittle. Spray light, even coats to avoid runs. Master-Mixed 4-Hour Enamel comes in 24 colors.

LACQUERS. These fast drying materials must be sprayed with full, wet coats by an external mix gun for proper results. The gun should be held fairly close to the work for, if too far away, part of the material will dry before reaching the work surface producing a rough, sandy effect. However, if gun is held too close, the air jet will blow the surface of the deposited lacquer causing ripples. A little experiment on waste material before beginning job will show you how.

VARNISH. Thin with small amount of turpentine (5% to 10%) and use as low a pressure as will properly atomize the fluid. Spray successive light coats permitting the varnish to dry thoroughly between coats. Too heavy application at one time causes the varnish coat to creep and pile up at the edges of the work. On vertical or slanting surfaces, it may run or sag.

SHELLAC. Thin, if necessary, to a two-lb. cut. Use low air pressure and spray in light coats. Too light coats will "fog" the work; too heavy will crawl and pit.

SYNTHETICS. There are many types of synthetic finishes. Follow directions on can or get specialized advice. Use fairly high air pressure, holding the gun 10 to 12 inches from the work. Apply light, wet coats taking care not to flood the work. Experiment on waste material before starting job and use type of thinner specified.



How to Spray Pa

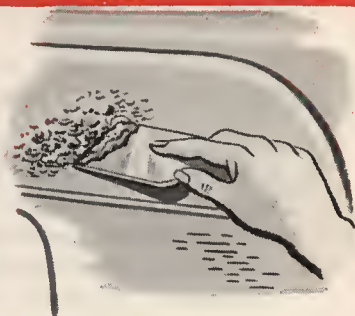


1. Lacquers, lacquer-enamels and other finishes will not adhere properly to greasy or oily surfaces. This is particularly true in the case of metals. The first stage in preparing your car for repainting is therefore to remove every trace of the protective wax coating. This may be done by scrubbing with hot water and washing powder. However, we recommend using a regular commercial wax remover designed specially for this purpose.

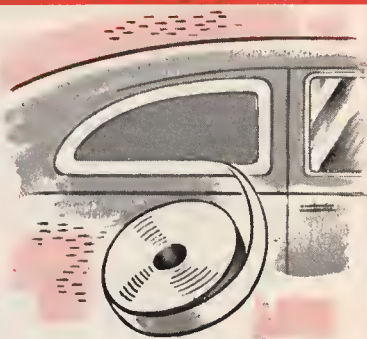


2. Wash and rinse thoroughly to remove all traces of wax remover, washing powder, dirt and grease. Pay particular attention to cracks and other hard-to-get-at areas so that dirt will not get into the finish to spoil the job.

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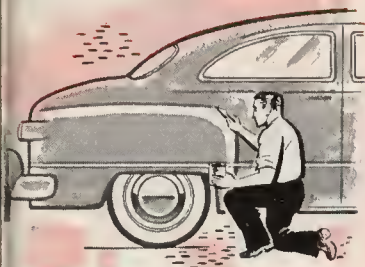


3. If old finish is extremely bad, remove it with Master-Mixed non-inflammable paint remover, following directions on the label. NOTE: If surface is in good condition, this step may be omitted.

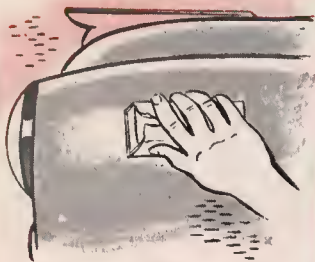


7. Mask all gloss and chrome work which is not to be painted. Heavy kraft paper with masking tape overlapping the edges is excellent for this purpose. Or use Sears Workmaster masking liquid.

Paint Your Automobile...



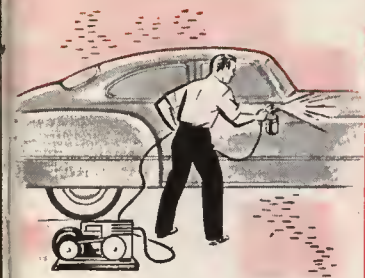
4. Go over body and fenders carefully filling holes and cracks with body solder which can be spread on with putty knife. Fill carefully so that there will be less excess to sand off after it dries.



5. Sand off excess body solder, rust and rough spots using fine sandpaper wrapped around a heavy felt pad or use a Sears Portable Sander. Touch up all bare spots with Chromote Primer.



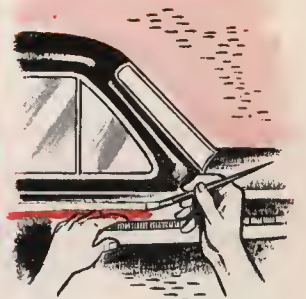
6. Remove wheels and paint them. Paint under fenders and exposed metal parts under body with rust inhibiting paint which lengthens the life of your car.



8. Spray on a smooth, full bodied undercoat (two light coats are better than one heavy one). Avoid sags and runs if possible, but if they do occur, sand them down flush when thoroughly dry.



9. Sand undercoat smooth, wipe off all dust and apply finish coats, preferably in a dust-free room or garage. Master-Mixed Auto Enamel is ideal. Sand and wipe off clean between finish coats.



10. Stripping on wheels and body may be done with a spray gun as explained on page 11. Or use stripping brush or wheel made especially for this purpose.

How to Paint **YOUR HOUSE OR BARN** in $\frac{1}{6}$ the time!

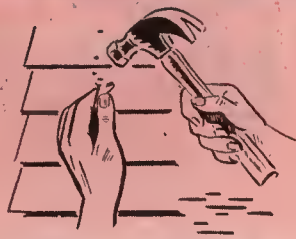


One spray painting of the average house or barn can easily save you the price of the necessary equipment. Brush painting is frequently a long, tedious job for the average home owner. Spray painting is so much faster and easier that it actually becomes fun. For the painting of buildings, a pressure-type gun with a spray material pressure tank hooked into the air line between compressor and gun is valuable. The paint material is forced up through the material line to the gun. Air pressure is regulated according to working height above tank so that paint will be carried up to the gun with sufficient pressure to atomize properly.



1. Remove all shutters, trellises, etc. and make any necessary structural repairs. Replace rotted out timbers with new lumber. Patch water leaks that may spoil paint job.

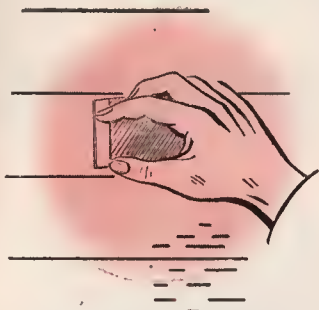
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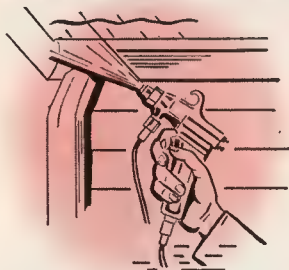
2. Go over the entire building and nail down any loose boards. Be sure that any projecting nail or screw heads are set in good and tight. See that all gutters are secure.



3. With putty knife and paint scraper remove all loose, cracked or peeling paint and sand the surrounding area down smooth. Take time to do a careful job; it will pay off.



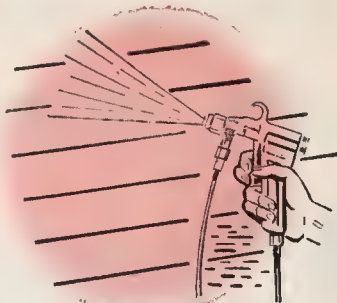
4. Putty up all holes, cracks and nailhead pits and, when dry, sand smooth. The finished job will be no better than the under surface.



5. Carry a brush and rag to clean off dust and cobwebs. Spray gutters inside with gutter paint, outside with regular ground coat.



6. Starting under the eaves, spray an undercoat which can be regular house paint thinned to a consistency where it will atomize but still not cause runs or sags.



7. Second and third coat, if needed, are applied in a thicker consistency. Adjust pressure so that paint atomizes perfectly for a rich, smooth, full-bodied surface.



8. Trim may be sprayed on by careful masking, but there is little saving in time or effort. Better to do it with a special trim brush, using due care to prevent spatters.



9. If desired, masonry can be finished with special materials made for that purpose. Go over the job carefully and touch up any thin spots, spatters or holidays.

Refinish Hard-to-Paint Items

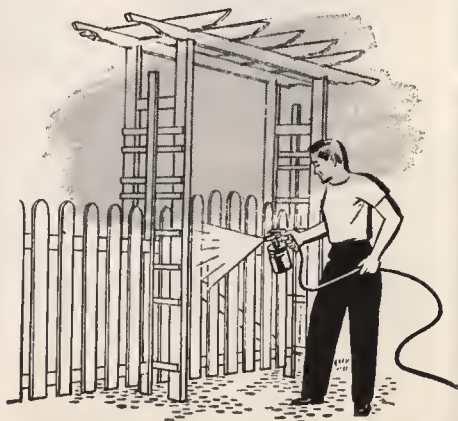
with professional-looking results



The beauty of a sroy point outfit is that it can pay for itself with one major painting job. Thereafter you can use it for all manner of pointing jobs around the place. Some objects which are almost impossible to paint in the conventional manner with a brush are child's play with a spray outfit. It takes a certain amount of strength and experience to paint with a brush, but almost anyone can use a spray gun with very satisfactory results.

Irregular or fluted surfaces present a real problem to the brush painter. However the spray pointer takes all such difficult surfaces in his stride. It makes little difference to him whether the surface to be finished is perfectly flat or woven, as in the case of wicker furniture. Such difficult objects as bedsprings, lawn lounges and intricate metal work are all in the day's work with a spray gun. And, if you have ever tried to paint a picket fence or a complicated trellis with a brush, you can imagine just what a time and labor-saver a practical spray outfit can really be.

In addition to ordinary paint, enamel, varnish, lacquer and stain, many valuable new synthetic materials can be used for spray pointing. See general information about spray materials on pages 6 and 7.



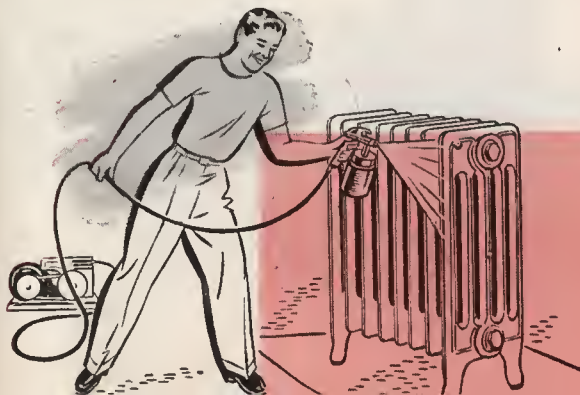
It's Profitable to Renew Toys

bicycles and miscellaneous articles

Trouble is with many home finished articles, when a brush is used, they look home painted. That is seldom true of a spray paint job. Most painted articles today were originally finished with a spray gun at the factory. Naturally, when you want to renew an old or worn piece of furniture or equipment, it is only sense to use the same method that was employed to apply the original finish. More than that, you'll find it easier.

Furniture, toys, bicycles, knick-knacks, machinery, equipment of various kinds and a whole host of other hard-to-refinish articles are easy with a gun. For instance, did you ever try to brush paint a heating radiator? It's no trouble at all when you spray on the finish. And here's a cute trick: Spray Fall flowers and leaves with gold or silver enamel, and you can have beautiful bouquets and center pieces for your dining table all winter long.

Here's a serious thought: many a man and boy have built an enjoyable woodworking hobby into a profitable full-time business by the aid of a little ingenuity and a spray painting outfit.



Painting Brick-Stucco-Cement etc.



The porous or uneven surface of brickwork, stucco, cement and other masonry frequently presents a problem to the brush painter. Such difficult surfaces can be painted in one-tenth the time with a spray outfit. Oil-base paints, rubber-base enamel, cold water paints, whitewash and resinous base paints such as Sears Sero-Tone are ideal. All paint material should be thoroughly mixed and carefully strained before using. Some masonry paints have a portland cement base. These should not be used in a standard spray gun as the abrasive particles in the mixture will grind out the nozzle orifice and may ruin the spray gun itself as well as the compressor or other delicate parts of the outfit.


INSECTICIDES AND WEED KILLERS

The ordinary spray gun with cup is useful for spraying plants around the house and garden, for spraying insecticides and mathproofers and for treating limited lawn areas with weed killer. For spraying trees, larger areas and for field work heavy-duty tank-type compressors equipped with special spray guns or multiple-spray booms are required. These are mounted on tractor, truck or towed behind equipment.




Specialized Applications

So far we have dealt only with the application of common materials by the use of conventional spray guns and compressed air. However, industry provides countless examples of spray equipment designed specifically for highly specialized applications. We mention here only a few of those more widely utilized.



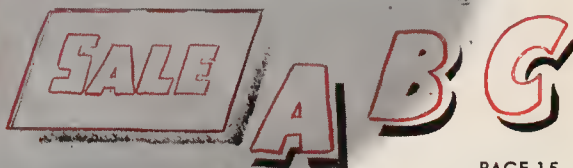
Striping and Decorating: First, spray on ground color and dry. Lay out the stripe or design and cut strips of heavy kraft paper wide enough to prevent striping spray from fogging ground coat. Stick these strips to work side of stripe by lapping tape over edge of the paper, making sure that tape comes exactly to edge of stripe area. Repeat for other edge of stripe or panel. Decorative color is then sprayed on and, when set, tape and masking paper may be removed. Another method is to spray decorative color first, being sure to overlap boundaries of stripe or panel area. Then dry and mask this area as described. Finally, spray on ground color. When set, remove masking tape and paper.



Lettering and Stenciling: Block letters can be sprayed on a background using same procedure as for striping. Stencil letters or designs are applied after ground color is dry by sticking stencil to surface with a thick soap solution or other adhesive that will not harm ground color. Blank stencils for cutting original lettering or designs may be made from heavy paper treated with equal parts of boiled linseed oil and turpentine and then dried.

Air Brushing: Artists and retouchers produce beautiful, soft shading by using an air brush. Sears Stores have genuine Paasche air brushes invaluable for creating numerous decorative effects.

Flocking: The method of applying sand, sawdust, small beads, shredded cloth or yarn to adhesive surfaces to produce decorative effects. Usually requires a gun designed for this purpose.



How to Clean and Care for Gun...

To spray paint successfully, you must have a clean gun. If gun is out of service even for a few minutes, nozzle should be removed and cleaned in thinner with an old tooth brush or rag. At end of day or upon completion of a job, remove the cup and pour left-over material back into its container. Wash cup out with thinner, then pour in more thinner, replace cup and spray thinner through nozzle, snapping trigger on and off to dislodge paint in and around nozzle, until all thinner is blown from gun. Never let gun soak in thinner overnight as it tends to corrode the gun and harden the packing around needle valve.

A Word of Caution

Spray pointing outfits are used throughout industry with complete safety. However, the amateur should remember to wear a respirator, particularly when pointing indoors. If a spray booth is not available, be sure to insure proper ventilation by opening windows. Never spray point near an open flame as most spray materials are extremely volatile. Above all, do not permit anyone to smoke while you are pointing.

HOW TO TAKE APART A TYPICAL SPRAY GUN

Disconnect air hose from gun at A.

Unscrew the container and fluid tube B.

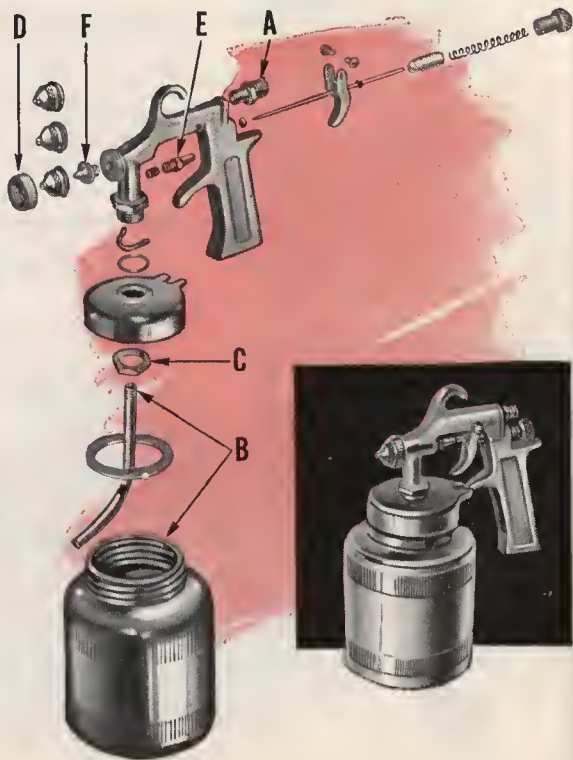
Unscrew the container cover lock nut C and remove container cover.

Unscrew the nozzle lock ring D and remove along with nozzle.

Unscrew the needle packing nut, needle adjusting screw and trigger screws at E. Now remove trigger fluid needle assembly, sleeve, and needle adjusting screw spring.

Remove the fluid tip F.

To assemble, simply reverse procedure outlined above.



Correcting Spraying Defects

With a proper understanding of the type of material being sprayed and a respect for conditions of humidity, and temperature, you can soon do a creditable job of spray painting on almost any surface with little difficulty. However we will touch briefly on difficulties that sometimes afflict the beginner and what to do about them. Again we emphasize that experience is still the best teacher:

BLISTERS. Heavy coats on open grained wood which has not been filled or on poorly repaired cracks. Drying temperatures that are too high. About 70 degrees is usually best.

BLUSHING. Caused by moisture on lacquer surfaces. Humidity may be too high; if practical, 50% humidity at 70 degrees is ideal. Excess moisture coming through the air line; install extra moisture trap. Lacquer which has been formulated to dry too fast. Change lacquer.

BRIDGING. Caused by lacquer failing to penetrate poorly made joints, etc., so that it "bridges" over only to crack or chip off later.

CHECKING. Hard drying paints, enamels, or varnishes over old softer finishes or finishes which still are not thoroughly dry underneath.

CRAWLING. Varnish or enamel over any greasy surface or over a high gloss surface. Clean surfaces before spraying. Sand such gloss surfaces before applying second coat.

DISCOLORATIONS. Oil from sprayer in air line. Work surface dirty or greasy. Dirty hands, rags, etc. Remove finish, clean surface, dry thoroughly and refinish carefully.

DUST AND LINT. Air in finishing room should be still and dust-free. Before spraying, clean work surface with tack rag. Strain all spray material through cheese cloth or screen wire. Always keep floor and spray area clean.

ORANGE PEEL. Sprayed surface resembles orange peel. Gun may be held too far from surface OR too close to surface. Air pressure may be too low. In lacquers, spray on a coat of clear lacquer soon as defect is observed. Otherwise remove defective finish and re-do.

PEELING. Improper adhesion to the ground surface. Ground surface may be greasy or dirty. Sometimes caused by spraying one type of paint material over a dissimilar material.

PIN HOLES. See treatment for blisters. Too heavy coats of thin material. In enamels, too thin or few undercoats. In lacquers, usually improper formulation. Change lacquer.

POOR ADHESION. Greasy or dirty work surface, noticeable particularly in lacquers. Clean or degrease metal surfaces before applying primers. Or wash the surface thoroughly with gasoline or lacquer thinner.

ROUGHNESS. Gun held too far from the work surface, too high an air pressure or both.

RUNS. Material too thin or coat too heavy. Gun not carried beyond edge of work. Use even strokes with gun pointed straight at work.

SPITTING. Dirty spray nozzle. Material too thick. Dried out packing around needle valve; put few drops of machine oil on packing or replace it. Never soak gun in thinner.

STREAKING. Caused by "fanning" gun or not overlapping strokes properly. Point gun straight at work surface and be sure to overlap each stroke about one-third over the last.

WET SPOTS. With lacquers, usually caused by spraying over an oily spot. Wet rag with thinner and remove spot or remove entire finish and start over. Grease and lacquer do not mix.

WRINKLING. Oil paint and varnish both may do this when too thick a coat has been sprayed on. Spray on light coats and dry thoroughly before applying another coat.

Now paint interiors!
walls! ceilings! floors!

4 times faster

WITH THE NEW WORKMASTER PRESSURE

ROLLER COATER

NO DIP • NO DRIP • NO SPILL • NO SPATTER

Finish walls, ceiling
of average size room in
only **2** hours

SEARS
ROEBUCK AND CO.



Just Pump Up-and Paint

OIL PAINT • SEROTONE • COLD WATER PAINTS

Just pour paint material into tank, give plunger a few easy strokes and you can finish an average room without stopping to dip. Flow of paint controlled by button on handle. It's just that easy. Get it now!



Now paint interiors!
walls! ceilings! floors!

4 times faster

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